

A B C PLAN IS A COMMISSION FOR MEXICO

Huerta and Carranza to Name Two Members Each—Mediators the Fifth.

REBEL OFFICERS OPPOSED TO SCHEME

Will Not Invite Constitutionalists Again to Send Peace Envoys.

BELOW THEIR DIGNITY, SAY THE DIPLOMATS

Administration Still Hopes They Will Be Represented at Conference in Canada.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—The plan that is being developed by the A B C mediators to be presented by them to the conference in Canada next week provides for the elimination of General Huerta and the establishment of a provisional government in Mexico in which both the Huerta and the Constitutional factions will be represented.

This, the first intimation as to the details of the mediation scheme, became known to-night. The proposal may be that the setting up of a temporary government be undertaken by a commission composed of five persons, two of them to be named by Huerta, two by the Constitutionalists and the fifth by the mediators.

While the mediators have withdrawn their invitation to the Constitutionalists to send delegates to their conference, it is generally believed that information is being sought as to whether the Constitutionalists would consent, in case of the elimination of Huerta, to some form of temporary government in which he would be represented.

Those close to the mediators say it is believed that some such arrangement as this is the only possible one under which peace may be restored in Mexico under conditions satisfactory to all Mexican factions and to the United States.

A dispatch from El Paso, Tex., says that Constitutionalists officers there declare to-night that the plan for the pacification of Mexico, now being worked out by the South American mediators, namely, to eliminate Huerta and establish a provisional government, in which the adherents of Huerta and the Constitutionalists would be represented, will not be acceptable to the Constitutionalists.

The efforts being put forth by Secretary Bryan to induce General Carranza and the Constitutionalists whom he represents to become parties to the mediation at Niagara Falls, according to high officials of the administration, are not without hope of success.

George C. Carothers, consular agent of the Department of State, is supposed to be putting Secretary Bryan's views before Carranza and Villa to-day in emphatic terms.

The hope of the administration that Carranza will suspend hostilities and send delegates to the mediation conference is based on the belief that once the Constitutionalists have acquired control of the port of Tampico they will be ready to accede to the recommendations of Secretary Bryan.

Constitutionalist control of Tampico would afford the Carranzistas an opportunity to import arms and ammunition, and also to market the cotton and other merchandise which they have seized in the course of their military operations, and their so doing, apparently, is to have the sanction of the administration.

European Protests Sure.

Any attempt on the part of the Carranzistas to sell the millions of dollars' worth of cotton which they seized from Spanish and British subjects and the other spoils taken from Europeans is quite likely, however, to result in emphatic protests from their respective nations to the United States against what they will consider the sale of stolen goods, seized without the slightest sanction of international law.

No attempt will be made by the A B C mediators to induce Carranza to participate in the mediation conference. They have informed Secretary Bryan that they would not consider it consistent with their dignity to take any such step, despite the fact that it was desired by the American Secretary of State.

In fact, the mediators have never replied to Carranza's note asking them the scope of the proposed mediation, the news of which was given at the time exclusively in these dispatches and which has never been made public officially.

It will be recalled that, replying to the invitation of the mediators to send delegates to the conference which is to be held at Niagara Falls, Carranza replied that it would be extremely inconvenient for him to suspend hostilities against Huerta, and that, furthermore, he did not consider that there was anything to mediate except the controversy between the United States and Huerta.

TO CLASS IN FULL DRESS

Yale Seniors Uphold Dignity When White Duck Is Barred.

New Haven, May 12.—Because Professor Holton A. Farr forbade the Yale seniors to attend his German class recitations in the sailor costumes of white duck adopted by the upper classmen for the remainder of the term, several appeared to-day in full evening dress, including high hat, gloves and patent leathers.

This was intended to offset the alleged offence offered to the dignity of 1914.

CITY LOSES LIQUID FORTUNE

Rains Cause \$100,000 Overflow at Croton Dam Daily.

Rains have doubled the volume of water tumbling to waste down the spillway of the Croton dam within the last twenty-four hours. The overflow last night formed a torrent.

More than four inches is being lost which, it is estimated, will amount daily to approximately one billion gallons, worth, at the price charge consumers, more than \$100,000.

All the Croton reservoirs are filled to capacity. The city is thus assured of an abundant supply for the summer.

BATTLE RAGES ALL DAY AT TAMPICO

Rear Admiral Badger Reports Heavy Firing—British Send Warship.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—Secretary Daniels received a message late to-day from Rear Admiral Badger stating that heavy firing had been heard throughout the day at Tampico. Rear Admiral Badger said reports were coming from Rear Admiral Mayo, whose ships are off Tampico. Rear Admiral Badger reported that bombardment of the town by Constitutional artillery began at 9 a. m., and had continued all day.

A report from Rear Admiral Mayo direct also stated that heavy fighting started at Tampico at 9 a. m. to-day.

Late to-night the Navy Department gave out the following statement: "While no definite information as to the progress of the attack on Tampico has as yet been obtained, Admiral Mayo reports at 9:20 o'clock that heavy artillery and rifle fire has been going on all day and still continued at the time of his dispatch. The German and Dutch cruisers which are in the river have moved down."

Judging from Navy Department advices, the published reports of a fierce engagement at Tampico on Sunday and yesterday are not true, as Admiral Mayo has made no report to that effect. His only other report on fighting at Tampico was that he heard twenty-three cannon shots on Sunday night.

Admiral Mayo has sent the chartered steamer Mexico to Tuxpam to pick up refugees who have arrived on the seacoast from an inland place called Pineapple City. Admiral Mayo first asked all foreign commanders at Tampico if they had any more refugees before he ordered the Mexico to proceed. The Mexico probably will sail for New Orleans on Thursday, with about seventy-five refugees.

The British government, whose nationals are heavily interested at Tampico, during the day ordered another warship to reinforce the British squadron in Mexican waters, the light draft cruiser Bristol receiving sailing orders for Tampico. The ship carries a crew of nearly 400 men, and her draft would permit her to run up the Panuco River to Tampico, and if necessary land men to protect British oil wells. A squad of marines from the Holland cruiser Kortenaar, wholly insignificant as a fighting force, however, is ashore at the big Holland-owned well, which at last reports was in operation under its Dutch operators.

From the Pacific coast came a report that desultory fighting continued at Mazatlan between General Obregon's Constitutionalists and the Federal garrison.

This Morning's News.

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ROW OVER N. H. PROBE NOW UP TO PRESIDENT

Attorney General Insists on No "Immunity Bath" for Officials.

FIGHTS TO RETAIN PROSECUTION CLUB

Commerce Commission Reports Effort to Balk Inquiry Is Gallery Play.

J. P. MORGAN DEFENDED

Ledyard Says Late Financier Kept Out of B. & M.—\$381.90 for Prayers.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—Continuance of the investigation of the New Haven Railway by the Interstate Commerce Commission is now squarely up to President Wilson.

The Attorney General laid before the President to-night his fears that Joseph W. Folk, solicitor for the Interstate Commerce Commission, in his conduct of the investigation would give an "immunity bath" to the men responsible for the ruin of the New Haven.

Although no criminal prosecution for the looting of the road has been instituted by the Department of Justice, the Attorney General intimates that such is his purpose and that he would be loath to find that Solicitor Folk had rendered immune those responsible.

Motives Attacked.

There is a broad intimation that the primary purpose of Solicitor Folk is to gain wide publicity. His summoning of John D. Rockefeller and his general conduct of the case are cited in support of this contention.

At the Interstate Commerce Commission there is broad intimation that Mr. McReynolds is hoping to make a coup and to gain wide publicity by indicting some prominent official of the New Haven, and that he is willing to sacrifice thoroughness to this ambition.

The President has heard only the contentions of the Attorney General and gave no indication to-night of his own view of the situation.

Mr. McReynolds is particularly anxious that ex-President Mellen should not be put on the stand. Mr. Folk said to-night that there was no change in his purpose to put Mr. Mellen on the stand to-morrow.

The testimony to-day was sensational. William B. Lawrence, the sponsor for Louis D. Brandeis, made a number of sensational charges reflecting on the late J. P. Morgan and others. Lewis Cass Ledyard, demanding to be heard immediately in reply to Mr. Lawrence's statements, declared them false and without foundation. He vigorously defended Mr. Morgan and W. K. Vanderbilt against the charges made by Mr. Lawrence.

To Confer on Probe.

It is understood that Mr. McChord will hold to-morrow morning a conference with those Senators responsible for the passage of the resolution calling on the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct an investigation of the New Haven affairs.

The Attorney General maintains that these hearings are not essential to carrying out the provisions of the resolution.

Behind the suggestion of the Attorney General to ex-Governor Folk, chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that Charles S. Mellen and certain other prominent officers be not permitted to testify in the New Haven hearing being conducted by the commission is a determination on the part of Mr. McReynolds not to yield the slightest concession to those he holds responsible for the railroad conditions in New England, nor to afford them immunity from possible, if not probable, criminal prosecution.

Lays Matter Before Wilson.

It developed to-day that there is a radical difference of opinion, if not real friction, between Mr. McReynolds and Mr. Folk as to the ultimate effect of having Mr. Mellen and others under the ban of the Department of Justice testify at the hearing, and that the situation already had been brought to the attention of the President. The Attorney General laid it before President Wilson this evening.

Mr. McReynolds has made it clear to the Interstate Commerce Commission and Mr. Folk that he believes that it would be unwise to have Mr. Mellen give any testimony, but the chief counsel for the commission announced to-night that there was no change in his plan to have the ex-president of the New Haven testify to-morrow. C. C. McChord, chairman of the commission, declines to discuss the subject.

Whether Mr. McReynolds eventually begins criminal prosecution of Mr. Mellen and others, it is well known that the strongest persuasive element in the so-called amicable-solution of the New Haven problem has been the possibility of criminal action, the Department of Justice holding this phase of the case in abeyance for obvious reasons. It is because of this that Mr. McReynolds is afraid that Mr. Folk may unwittingly

JACK ROSE, SKETCHED IN COURT.



TRUCE GIVES SIEGEL 5 DAYS IN LONDON

Must Return on Olympic May 20 or He Will Be Arrested.

SCOTLAND YARD MEN WILL TRAIL BANKER

Vogel's Relatives Are Disgusted—Quigg Told Client He Was Free to Go.

District Attorney Whitman and John B. Stanchfield, of counsel for Henry Siegel, arranged a truce yesterday in the proceedings to bring the indicted banker-merchant back from Europe, by the terms of which Siegel will be free from arrest for five days after he reaches England on Friday, conditional on his not attempting to leave for the Continent and his returning to New York on the ship on which he left, the Olympic, which sails from Southampton on May 20.

Should he not voluntarily land in Plymouth when the ship arrives in that port Scotland Yard men, acting for Mr. Whitman, will take him off the Olympic, and he will be returned a prisoner as soon as the requirements of the English law can be complied with. While in England he will be under the surveillance of Scotland Yard men and other detectives representing the District Attorney's office and the National Surety Company, his surety.

This and the revival of the report that Siegel and his partner, Frank E. Vogel, were about to part were the important developments of yesterday. It was stated yesterday, on what appeared excellent authority, that Vogel and Siegel's relatives, angered by Siegel's sudden departure for Europe, were about to let Siegel go it alone and do what could be done to save Siegel.

Quigg Appears for Siegel.

Color was given to this by the fact that for the first time Siegel was represented in the criminal court by Lemuel Ely Quigg, hitherto supposed to look out for only his marital troubles, and also by John B. Stanchfield's statement to Judge Blanchard, who heard the arguments on the motion for a change of venue, that he represented both men and had associated with him "Mr. Quigg, who is especially interested in Mr. Siegel."

Quigg, by the way, said yesterday that he had told Siegel he was free to go where he wished before his trial. Levy Mayer, of Chicago, personal counsel of Vogel's Chicago relatives, who is in New York on other matters, refused yesterday when seen at the Hotel St. Regis to discuss the case.

At the office of Stanchfield & Levy it was said late yesterday that, so far as that office knew, there was no break in the relations of the two men.

The change, if change there is, is not altogether of Vogel's seeking. His relatives have been prepared to do a great deal in the way of reimbursing the depositors in the bank, assuming that they would make his position better by so doing. In Siegel they have very little concern or interest, and from Chicago yesterday word came that they considered that the scandal following his secret departure for Europe made

KILLED HER BABES AND FIRED HOUSE

Fireman's Wife, Held Dead by Accident, Is Now Called Suicide.

DOCTORS SAY GIRL WAS STRANGLED

Doors Were Locked and All Might Have Escaped if Mother Had Wished.

Pearl River, N. Y., May 12.—Double murder, arson and suicide are the crimes ascribed to Mrs. Elizabeth Kreger, who was found dead with their two children by Edward Kreger last night, after he and others of the volunteer fire company had extinguished the flames that threatened his house.

It was first told how Kreger, called from his work as a machinist to fight a fire in his own home, was erroneously informed that his wife and children were safe. His grief was overwhelming when he searched the house after the fire and found the bodies of Mrs. Kreger and his son, Clifford, four years old, kneeling together by a bed, while the daughter, eight years old, lay across a trunk in the attic, where it was reported that she had gone in her efforts to escape.

To-day Dr. R. R. Felter, of Pearl River, and Dr. George A. Lettner, of Sparkill, N. J., reported that, in their opinion, Mrs. Kreger had strangled the little girl and tried to stuff the body into a trunk, believing that the fire would hide the crime.

The bodies of the mother and the boy were so badly burned that the physicians were unable to say whether the same methods had been used on the boy. They did not explain how the woman ended her own life. The coroner considers further investigation unnecessary, and there will be a triple funeral at the Methodist Church to-morrow afternoon.

The fact that the doors of the house were all locked at 5 o'clock in the afternoon first aroused the suspicions of the authorities, and it was soon decided that mother and children might have escaped if the former had willed it. The flames did not reach the attic, where the little girl was found.

AERIAL COLLISION KILLS 2

British Army Aviators Fall to Death Before 800 Spectators.

London, May 12.—Two army aviators, Captain R. D. Anderson and a mechanic named Carter, were instantly killed and Lieutenant C. W. Wilson was gravely injured in a midair collision between two biplanes at Aldershot this evening.

The biplanes were manoeuvring over a crowd of 800 spectators, when they suddenly dashed into each other and crashed to the ground. Both machines were destroyed.

Soldier Killed at Vera Cruz.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]  
Washington, May 12.—General Funston reported to-night that Maurice Welsh, a private of the 19th Infantry, was killed in Vera Cruz to-day. He fell from a roof, where he was stationed to watch for snipers. He will be described in the official records as having died in the line of duty.

ROSE FALTERS AS HE AGAIN ACCUSES BECKER

Ex-Gambler Weeps and His Voice Fails in Describing Scene After "Job Was Done."

MURDER "PLOT" IS LAID BARE

Evidence Excluded by Goff Admitted—Inside Facts of Harlem Conference, High Court Titled "Heart of Conspiracy," Sifted for Jury.

"Don't be afraid; everything is all right. Becker has 'fixed' the 'cops,' just as he said he would."

That was a new and sensational bit of testimony given by the driver of the "murder car," William Shapiro, at Becker's second trial yesterday. He said that he heard one of the gunmen make the remark as he was speeding them away from the scene of the murder. The testimony was excluded at the first trial. It is considered important by the prosecution in corroboration of "Bald Jack" Rose's story.

Rose, the chief witness for the people, told his dramatic story of the Rosenthal murder plot, with Becker always as the central figure and guiding hand, yesterday. He showed emotion in retelling the story, which he delivered with the cool, calculating manner of the trained gambler at the first trial. It was a striking contrast.

New names and important bits of testimony for the prosecution were brought into Rose's narrative this time, owing to the more liberal ruling of the court. Evidence to form a basis of graft against Becker, should he take the witness stand and submit to cross-examination by the District Attorney, came out.

Reports of "startling" evidence to be introduced by the defence to show that Becker was "framed up" in the murder plot were current yesterday. It was said that it might reach to persons in official life. Martin T. Manton, Becker's chief counsel, refused to discuss the reports.

SWIMS MILES TO LAND AS 2 DROWN

Stoneberg Dives from Burning Launch, Leaving Raft to Companions.

Two men were drowned in Long Island Sound yesterday while their companion, Oscar Stoneberg, a shipbuilder of New Rochelle, yielding to them a hastily improvised raft, leaped from their burning and sinking launch and swam for three hours, until, almost unconscious from exhaustion, he reached Huckleberry Island. From there he attracted the attention of soldiers at Fort Slocum, who late in the afternoon took him off in a boat.

The men on the launch with Stoneberg who lost their lives were Thomas Clancy, a mechanic, and Walter Muller, foreman of the Diamond Motor Company, both of 11 Franklin av., New Rochelle. Neither of them could swim.

Stoneberg had repaired the launch, which was owned by Fowler Ward, of 228 17th st., Brooklyn, and, with his two friends, went out in it to test the engines.

Everything went well until they were well out in the sound between Huckleberry Island and Execution Reef Light-house. Then, Stoneberg said, the engine backfired, setting fire to the launch and the clothing of the three.

They jumped overboard to extinguish the flames and then climbed back to fight the fire in the launch. Stoneberg, realizing that it had gained too much headway, ripped up the seats and some of the planking and made a small raft. The engine fell through, and the launch began to settle.

Stoneberg knew that the raft would not hold the three and determined to try the swim to Huckleberry Island. He stripped off his clothing and dived overboard as the launch sunk.

After swimming several hundred yards he looked back to see what had become of his companions. Neither was on the raft.

NOT A TAR DRUNK IN ALL VERA CRUZ

Daniels Proud of Record Reported to Him by Rear Admiral Fletcher.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, May 12.—Of the force of six thousand men of the United States navy which captured Vera Cruz not a man got intoxicated before, during or after the engagement, as far as Admiral Fletcher, commanding the force, could ascertain, and in a personal letter to Secretary Daniels Admiral Fletcher says that he believes the record is unequalled in history.

Vera Cruz was filled with cafés and "cantinas," and the men had every opportunity to loot the grog shops and get rum, but apparently none of them did so. Mr. Daniels made public that portion of his letter from Admiral Fletcher to-day, and expressed his pride and appreciation of the facts reported.

Admiral Fletcher said in his letter that his force was ashore for nine days and that after investigation he was unable to find a single case of a man getting drunk.

The cornerstone of the towering structure of the people's case against Charles Becker, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, was laid yesterday when "Bald Jack" Rose took the witness stand and retold his remarkable story of the underworld plot to "croak" the gambler "squaler," always keeping in the foreground the designing hand and guiding influence of the man on trial as the arch conspirator.

The cool, calculating mind of the trained gambler, the man without a conscience and devoid of emotion, as this strange "cultural looking" creature appeared on the witness stand at the first trial nineteen months ago, had undergone a change.

Rose exhibited an unexpected emotion in recalling some of the incidents of the dark intrigue which was entirely missing at that time. It was apparent the burden of his guilt had weighed upon him through the span of months and somewhat softened his hardened nature.

It was a surprising change. Some of the men who sat and listened to the whole sordid story for a second time were skeptical of their own vision when they saw Rose wipe tears from his cheeks.

Rose Weeps on Stand.

When relating the scenes and incidents in which he took part just after the murder, when "the job was done" and Rosenthal's body lay warm under the brilliant lights in front of the Metropolitan, and again toward the close of the sordid narrative, Rose drew out his handkerchief and dried his eyes and his cheeks.

There was not the suggestion of "play" in the act for the benefit of the jury. It looked like real emotion. Rose acknowledged, with a show of resentment at himself, after he left the witness stand, that he couldn't control his feelings at all times as he had done before, for the reason that he didn't seem to have any feelings at that time, he said.

Rose told his story this time substantially as he had told it before. He digressed a little here and there, amplifying some points and drawing it in at others, but none of the cardinal points were overlooked.

There was a weariness in his voice, like a man who would rather forget than refresh the memories, and his voice sank so low at times that he was admonished by the court and the lawyers on both sides to speak louder. It was noticeable, however, that his story did not seem to hold the attention of the jurors so closely as it did the first time.

Martin T. Manton, chief counsel for the defence, said after court that in checking up on Rose's former testimony he found "several important contradictions" which he intended to bring out with clearness and effect on cross-examination.

These had to do principally with some of the early conversations the witness said he had with Becker, Mr. Manton said. It was pointed out that in some of the amplifications of Rose's testimony the contention of the defence that Rosenthal's death had been the result of "a gamblers' feud," without the police element, had been strengthened.

Hard Ordeal Due To-day.

It took Rose a little over three hours to tell his story. He occupied about four hours the last time, but he was on the stand then from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night, having to submit to both direct and cross-examination, with only the interval of an hour for the noon recess. It is now for Rose this time. His hardest ordeal